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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/821,525	04/09/2004	Hye-Rym Choi	678-1251	1294
66547	7590	11/27/2007		
THE FARRELL LAW FIRM, P.C. 333 EARLE OVINGTON BOULEVARD SUITE 701 UNIONDALE, NY 11553			EXAMINER TRINH, TAN H	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2618	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			11/27/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/821,525

Applicant(s)

CHOI, HYE-RYM

Examiner

TAN TRINH

Art Unit

2618

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 October 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 15-24 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited.(PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boucher (U.S. Patent No. 6,931,263) in view of Goldberg (U.S. Patent No. 6,266,639) further in view of Yamakita (U.S. Patent No. 5,956,681).

Regarding claims 1 and 6, Boucher teaches a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition (see fig. 1, col. 1, lines 49-64) comprising: a speech processing unit (126) for modulating a speech signal and converting the speech signal into speech data (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 8-45, col. 5, lines 37-56); a speech recognizing unit (210) for recognizing speech based on the speech data and outputting corresponding speech information (see fig. 8A-B, col. 2, lines 67-col. 3, lines 45, and col. 10, lines 33-45); a control unit (126) for recognizing speech through the speech recognizing unit upon input of the speech signal in accordance with a demand for character input by speech recognition in a character input mode (see col. 9, lines 35-col. 10, lines 12 and lines 20-45), detecting character information corresponding to the recognized speech information stored in the speech information managing database (see fig. 1 and 2, col. 7, lines 12-17, col. 6, lines 1-65 and col. 7, lines 1-4, and col. 10, lines 22-45). *In this case, the mobile phone 100 is stored the character information with the text strings and voice commands in mobile device 100 database (col. 7, lines 12-17) of the data memory 250 with the*

*tables 282 and character information with the text strings 286 in fig. 2 and fig. 6A-6C. And recognizing whether the detected corresponding character information has been input (see col. 8, lines 7-24, and col. 10, lines 22-45); and a display unit (102) for displaying the input character information (see figs. 4-6, 8A-B, and col. 8, lines 44-60, col. 10, lines 12-45), under the control of the control unit (126) (see fig. 1, display 102, and control unit (126), col. 4, lines 1-24). But Boucher does not specifically mention a speech information-managing database including a table for storing character information corresponding to the speech information.*

However, Goldberg also teaches a speech information managing database including a table for storing character information corresponding to the speech information (see fig. 1, a speech information managing database 30, and fig. 2A and 2B, tables listed all the speech information: names, telephone numbers, Fax, and E-mail address with items call shorthand and longhand. (col. 3, lines 1-30 and col. 4, lines 13-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Boucher with Goldberg, in order to allow information to be entered more quickly (as suggested by Goldberg at col. 4, lines 59-65).

***Still regarding claims 1 and 6,*** Boucher teaches a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition (see fig. 1, col. 1, lines 49-64) comprising: a speech processing unit (126) for modulating a speech signal and converting the speech signal into speech data (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 8-45, col. 5, lines 37-56); a speech recognizing unit (210) for recognizing speech based on the speech data and outputting corresponding speech information (see fig. 8A-B, col. 2, lines 67-col. 3, lines 45, and col. 10, lines 33-45); and Goldberg also teaches a speech

information managing database including a table for storing character information corresponding to the speech information (see fig. 1; a speech information managing database 30, and fig. 2A and 2B, tables listed all the speech information: names, telephone numbers, Fax, and E-mail address with items call shorthand and longhand. (col. 3, lines 1-30 and col. 4, lines 13-58).

Goldberg also teaches converting the speech data into character information base on a conversion table store in a memory (see fig. 1, with conversion table store on fig. 2A-B in a memory 30, col. 2, lines 63-col. 3, lines 38, and col. 4, lines 13-58). In this case, Goldberg teaches the converting the speech data into character information base on conversion table store on fig. 2A-B in a memory 30 by using *speech information* like: *Peter* than the speech data Peter is converting into *character information* like Telephone number **667-1553**, Fax:**667-4884** and E-Mail:**PETER@EMPLOY1.COM**. But Goldberg does not mention clearly with the newly added limitation; converting the speech data into character information base on conversion table store in a memory. In this case, If the converting the speech data into character information with conversion directly the same as speech? Like: translated from speech data to text character information, like speech "my phone numbers is": that converting the speech data into character information is text "my phone numbers is".

However, the related art Yamakita teaches mobile terminal (101) converting the speech data into character information and storing the character data or using the recognition result for various services is conventionally demanded in various industrial fields. Also converting the speech data into document data using A/D conversion section and microphone control (see fig. 1 and 2, col. 1, lines 6-17, col. 2, lines 24-50, and col. 5, lines 28-65, and col. 6, lines 12-18, and col. 35, lines 11-21 and lines 32-col. 36, lines 5). In this case, the recognition section determines

the format type stored in the entry of processing terminal registration table in correspondence with terminal identification code, see fig. 13, col. 35, lines 11-21. Since this also converting the speech data into Chinese and Japanese character too, than display character on the LCD display and for monitor and editing.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above combination of the teaching of Boucher and Goldberg with Yamakita, in order to provide user with the convenient on receiving speech data and converting the speech data into document data and generating formatted text data for transmitting in wireless communications (see suggested by Yamakita on col. 2, lines 25-33).

Regarding claim 10, Boucher teaches a method for inputting characters in a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition (see fig. 1, col. 1, lines 49-64), the method comprising the steps of: determining whether a demand for character input by speech recognition is inputted by a user in a character input mode (see col. 9, lines 35-col. 10, lines 12 and lines 28-45); when there is a demand for character input by speech recognition (see col. 10, lines 22-33), determining whether a speech signal is inputted (see col. 9, lines 55-col. 10, lines 12); when a speech signal is inputted (see col. 10, lines 35-39), recognizing the inputted speech and outputting corresponding speech information (see col. 10, lines 33-45); detecting character information corresponding to the recognized speech information in a table that stores character information corresponding to speech information (see fig. 2, col. 6, lines 1-67, col. 7, lines 1-4, and col. 10, lines 20-45); *In this case, the mobile phone 100 is stored the character information with the text strings and voice commands in mobile device 100 database (col. 7, lines 12-17) of*

*the data memory 250 with the tables 282 and character information with the text strings 286 in fig. 2 and fig. 6A-6C.* And when corresponding character information is detected (see col. 8, lines 7-24 and col. 10, lines 22-45), recognizing that the character information has been inputted and displaying the inputted character information on a display unit(see figs. 4-6 and 8A-B, and col. 8, lines 44-60, col. 10, lines 12-45). But Boucher does not specifically mention the recognized speech information in a table that stores character information corresponding to speech information.

However, Goldberg also teaches the recognized speech information in a table that stores character information corresponding to speech information (see fig. 1, a speech information stored in database 30, and fig. 2A and 2B, tables listed and stored all the speech information: names, telephone numbers, Fax, and E-mail address with items call shorthand and longhand. (col. 3, lines 1-30 and col. 4, lines 13-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above teaching of Boucher with Goldberg, in order to allow information to be entered more quickly (as suggested by Goldberg at col. 4, lines 59-65).

***Still regarding claim 10***, Boucher teaches a mobile communication terminal (100) capable of speech recognition (see fig. 1, col. 1, lines 49-64) comprising: a speech processing unit (126) for modulating a speech signal and converting the speech signal into speech data (see fig. 1, col. 3, lines 8-45, col. 5, lines 37-56); a speech recognizing unit (210) for recognizing speech based on the speech data and outputting corresponding speech information (see fig. 8A-B, col. 2, lines 67-col. 3, lines 45, and col. 10, lines 33-45); and Goldberg also teaches a speech

information managing database including a table for storing character information corresponding to the speech information (see fig. 1, a speech information managing database 30, and fig. 2A and 2B, tables listed all the speech information: names, telephone numbers, Fax, and E-mail address with items call shorthand and longhand. (col. 3, lines 1-30 and col. 4, lines 13-58).

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However, the related art Yamakita teaches mobile terminal (101) converting the speech data into character information and storing the character data or using the recognition result for various services is conventionally demanded in various industrial fields. Also converting the speech data into document data using A/D conversion section and microphone control (see fig. 1 and 2, col. 1, lines 6-17, col. 2, lines 24-50, and col. 5, lines 28-65, and col. 6, lines 12-18, and col. 35, lines 11-21 and lines 32-col. 36, lines 5). In this case, the recognition section determines



the format type stored in the entry of processing terminal registration table in correspondence with terminal identification code, see fig. 13, col. 35, lines 11-21. Since this also converting the speech data into Chinese and Japanese character too, than display character on the LCD display and for monitor and editing.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify above combination of the teaching of Boucher and Goldberg with Yamakita, in order to provide user with the convenient on receiving speech data and converting the speech data into document data and generating formatted text data for transmitting in wireless communications (see suggested by Yamakita on col. 2, lines 25-33).

Regarding claims 2, 7 and 11, Goldberg teaches the character information relates to website addresses (see fig. 2B, col. 3, lines 6-38).

Regarding claims 3, 8 and 12, Goldberg discloses the character information relates to bank account (see bank account on col. 3, lines 6-38).

Regarding claim 4, Boucher teaches the mobile communication terminal according to claim 1. Boucher further teaches wherein the character information relates to telephone numbers (see col. 10, lines 20-45).

Regarding claim 5, Boucher teaches the mobile communication terminal according to claim 1. Boucher further teaches a speech recognition key for a user to input the demand for character input (see fig. 1, user input element 128, col. 9, lines 48-54).

Regarding claim 9, Boucher teaches the mobile communication terminal according to claim 6. Boucher further teaches wherein the character information relates to telephone numbers (see col. 10, lines 20-45).

Regarding claim 13, Boucher teaches the mobile communication terminal according to claim 10. Boucher further teaches wherein the character information relates to telephone numbers (see col. 10, lines 22-45).

Regarding claim 14, Boucher teaches the method according to claim 10. Boucher further teaches wherein the user can input the demand for character input by pressing a speech recognition key (see fig. 1, user input element 128, col. 9, lines 48-54).

***Allowable Subject Matter***

3. Claims 15-24 are allowed.

***Reasons for allowance***

4. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Regarding independent claims 15 and 16 are allowed with the same reasons set forth in the previous Office action (paper mailed on 01-12-2007).

*Response to Arguments*

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Applicant argues that the reference of Boucher only teaches a system and method for associating text with a voice command and entering the associated text into an electronic device is disclosed. And Boucher does not disclose the system allows a user of the electronic device to enter text strings into a memory and to record a voice utterance. However, the examiner does not agree. Since the second reference of Goldberg teaches a user of the electronic device to enter text strings into a memory and to record a voice utterance (see user enter text string in fig. 2A-B tables listed all the speech information: names, telephone numbers, Fax, and E-mail address with items call shorthand and longhand. (col. 3, lines 1-30 and col. 4, lines 13-58). Therefore the combination of Boucher and Goldberg is teaching the limitation of the claims.

Applicant also argues that the reference of Goldberg teaches the short-hands and long hands fashion by entering a shorthand counterpart. However, In this case, the short-hands and long hands is fashion by entering a shorthand counterpart. Goldberg just using this phase to describe the teaching short speech information short name call short-hands, like: Peter or Tom=short-hands section. And the long speech information like long name and long characters call long-hands, like: Peter, Telephone number **667-1553**, Fax:**667-4884** and E Mail: **PETER@EMPLOY1.COM** this is long-hands (see Goldberg fig. 2A-B is clearly show this feature listed all the speech information: names, telephone numbers, Fax, and E-mail address

with items call shorthand and longhand. (col. 3, lines 1-30 and col. 4, lines 13-58). Therefore, the reference of Goldberg is read on the limitation of the claims.

***Conclusion***

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

7. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**or faxed to:**

**(571) 273-8300, (for Technology Center 2600 only)**

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*Hand-delivered responses should be brought to the Customer Service Window (now located at the **Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314**).*

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tan Trinh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7888. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM to 6:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiners supervisor, Anderson, Matthew D., can be reached at (571) 272-4177.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is **(571) 273-8300**.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office** whose telephone number is **(703) 306-0377**.

9. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tan H. Trinh  
Division 2618  
November 25, 2007

**PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TRINH, TAN**

